State Library

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 50. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855. WHOLE NO. 300.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something N !

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott Po-t, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs, and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston,

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Londen, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son, T. J & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Brunner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form here-prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envolope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy yard at (name the yard.")*

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town.*) in the State of (*name the State.*) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement.*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No (*name the class.*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard.*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,* for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, [*name of guarantor.*] of (*name the town*) and State of [*name the State.*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.*) hereby undertake that the above-named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness:

[*Signature of guarantors*]

I certify that the above-named [*here name the guarantors*] are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[Signature.]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow pine timber.
6.—Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship Chandlery.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Wood.
20.—Hay.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal
23.—Iron castings.
24.—Removing ledge.
25.—Constructing sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationary.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Packing.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Pumping engine & pumps for dry dock.
27.—Steam engine for ropewalk

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and Sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationary.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Packing.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Machinery and tools.
27.—Steam engine for ropewalk

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Class No. 4 Yellow pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16 Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18 Stationery.
19 Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.
24. Copper and composition nails.
26. Machinery and tools.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak, and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16. Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing.
2. Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3 Provisions.
4. Groceries.
5. Dry Goods.
6. Bread, &c.
7. Tobacco.
8. Chandlery.
9. Hardware.
10. Iron and nails.
11. Paints, oils, and glass.
12. Files.
13 Lumber.
14. Provender.
15. Fire Wood.
16. Charcoal.
16. Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber.
6. White-pine timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12 Steel.
13. Pig iron.
14. Files.
15 Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
16. Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oil, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting and packing.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber

and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
8. Cement.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16. Ship chandlery.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White pine and juniper timber and lumber.
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
19. Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
12. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed 'miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase however, not to exceed one third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yards for plans, specifications or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will will be made with some other person or persons, and the guaranators of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

May 17, 1855. 290—4w.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

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Dec. 14, 1854.

For the News.

Answer to the "Editorial Sermon" of Rev. Wm. Hicks.

Mr. Editor—I regret that the same necessity which has compelled me on some former occasions to defend my character as a man and my conduct as a public officer, through your columns, against the unjust and miserably false imputations of a band of reckless broken down politicians in this District, again compells me, reluctantly and only in self defence, to notice in this public manner a recent assault of a similar kind proceeding from a somewhat different quarter. The politicians seem to have suspended their attacks on me and through me on Mr. Clingman (to injure whom is really the only reason why the business of the Post Office at this place is constantly paraded before the public,) and have handed me over to the tender mercies of a certain Reverend recruit they have lately enlisted at Hendersonville—a Mr. Wm. Hicks—the Editor of the Herald of Truth.

That individual publishes what he calls a "Family Newspaper—devoted to Literature—the Sciences—Agriculture—General Intelligence, and Religion." The *professedly* religious tone of this paper has secured it a somewhat extended circulation in this part of the country, and unless its true character is exposed it may succeed in injuring others as it has attempted to injure me, and may mislead many honest and devout persons, not only in regard to my culpability in the transaction which I am about to notice, but on other subjects about which they are interested to know the truth.

A brief statement of facts and a short notice of the "Editorial Sermon" of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, which appeared in the last number of the Herald of Truth, will dispose of that High Priest of Know Nothingism and exhibit his paper as I think it deserves to be exhibited, as one of the most unscrupulous party sheets in the State.

I believe I have, from early education and from the dictates of my own conscience and judgment, as profound a respect for religion and for its ministers when they confine themselves to the appropriate duties of their high calling, as any man. But when a minister of the gospel, like Mr. Hicks, steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; in other words, when professing, as Mr. Hicks does, to publish a paper *"principally devoted to religion,"* he issues every week a rabid Federal Whig Know Nothing sheet, full of partisan bitterness, and devotes three columns of his delectable weekly to the publication of a series of libels on me, he nor no other person can complain, if for the time, in vindication of myself, my respect for his position as a clergyman is lost and my just indignation is vented against his disreputable conduct in attempting by slandering me to serve a political party.

Some time ago a number of the Herald of Truth came to this post office, directed to Mr. P. W. Roberts. It was handed to him by Mr. J. P. Sawyer, the principal clerk in the office. On opening the paper Mr. Roberts discovered, as he alleges, that the title of the paper was altered, so that it read *Herald of Lies*. The matter was soon published at every street corner, and without the slightest proof it was asserted that the alteration had been made at this office, either by me or by my clerks with my consent and approbation. I was absent at the time the alteration is alleged to have been made and knew nothing of the matter until my return from Haywood county, some time after it was made public.

The following statement made by the clerks in the office, was published in justification of themselves and of me, in this paper last week. Mr. Hicks will accomplish very little by persevering in his slanderous charges in the face of the following plain statement of facts.

An Outrage.—A subscriber of the Herald of Truth, not long since, showed us a copy of that paper which he had just taken out of the post office at this place, and in the caption of the paper "Truth" was crossed with ink and "lies" written after it—making it read "Herald of Lies." Such wanton insults as this are beyond endurance, and should not be tolerated. It is hardly presumable that this act was done at the office of publication, or at the post office at Hendersonville, or in transitu in the mail bag from that place to this. Who then is responsible! The matter should be investigated.

Editor of Asheville News:

Our attention has been called to the above article, which appeared in the Asheville Spectator of last Saturday. The Post Master was absent at the time the alleged "outrage" was committed which is attempted to be fastened upon the office at this place. As we feel unwilling to be slandered without making an effort to set ourselves right before the public, you will oblige us by publishing this statement. The undersigned, Clerks in the Post Office at this place, knew nothing of the "outrage" above spoken of until the paper was handed to Mr. Roberts and their attention called to it by him. Where the paper was defaced, or by whom, we have no knowledge.

J. P. SAWYER.
J. H. HILLIARD.
W. D. D. POOLE.

Asheville, May 14.

Mr. Hicks says that a blind zeal for Mr. Clingman induced me or my clerks to deface his paper. Now will this bear examination? Mr. Sawyer, one of the clerks in the office and who attends to the delivery of letters and papers, is an open and decided opponent of Mr. Clingman. The other clerks both belong to Mr. Hicks' party. It suits me to employ them, because they understand the business of the office and are honest and capable. I have no idea they would under any circumstances be guilty of such conduct as Mr. Hicks charges them with. But suppose they are guilty? What becomes of Mr. Hicks denunciations against me and Mr. Clingman and Mr. Clingman's friends. If Mr. Hicks succeeds in fastening the defacement of the Herald of Truth on the clerks in this office, he can have the satisfaction of knowing that his *own party friends are the guilty persons.*

I am ready at all times to meet whatever responsibility may attach to my conduct as a public officer, or to the conduct of those whom I employ. Mr. Hicks boasts of his intention to hold me "legally responsible," unless I prove I did not deface his paper. If he continues to publish such libellous attacks on others as he has done on me, his own legal responsibility will be about as much as he can attend to, without concerning himself for his neighbors.

If Mr. Hicks had acted like a christian and a gentleman he would have given me some opportunity to defend myself against a charge which he evidently thinks is of a very serious nature. Was he not in this place on the 14th instant, as a delegate to the Know Nothing Convention? Was he too busy while here in his new trade of politician to call on me and attempt to ferret out the perpetrators of the insult he complains of? Why did he not call on me and give me an opportunity at least to exculpate myself? I could and would have satisfied him that neither I nor my deputies knew anything of the defacement of his paper until our attention was called to it by Mr. Roberts. If Mr. Hicks had pursued the proper course—sought an interview with me while here on Monday the 14th, there would have been no shadow of an excuse for him to go home and three days after (his paper being dated the 17th) publish a defamatory article against me. I am forced to conclude that *he did not wish to know the truth.* It suited his purpose, as I will show, that the outrage of which he complains should be fixed on this office, not that justice might be visited upon the offender, but that he might have an occasion to discharge some of his superabundant bile against Mr. Clingman in an "Editorial Sermon" avowedly aimed at me.

My own impression is, that Mr. Hicks' paper, if not defaced at his own office, was altered by some personal or political friend of his for two purposes. Mr. Hicks virtually admits this in his "Editorial Sermon" when he says:

"The indignity will enlarge our list of "subscribers and strengthen our hands. It "will get very much in the way of the Hon-"orable Mr. Clingman, and will go far to-"wards his defeat, as it is well known that a "blind zeal for him led to the perpetration of "the deed."

Is it not obvious from the foregoing declarations that Hicks expects in the first place to make money out of any excitement or sympathy for him that he may be able to raise by industriously blowing this affair? He expects, as he avows, to "enlarge his list of subscribers, strengthen his hands," and he might have added, fill his pockets—by crying out persecution. In the next place, this tempest in a teapot will afford Hicks the only pretext he could invent to come out and show his hand boldly against Mr. Clingman. He has been mincing the matter for some time past, but losing all hope of having any just cause to attack that gentleman, he resorts to this lame expedient. Having, by parading before the public a tissue of falsehoods against me, succeeded as he supposes in connecting Mr. Clingman and his friends with an indignity offered him and his paper, he exults over it and says: "it will get very much in the way of the Honorable Mr. Clingman, and will go far towards securing his defeat." The secret of this whole affair is just this: Mr. Hicks wants to put a little money in his pocket—he wants to defeat Mr. Clingman, and wants some excuse to take an open stand against him. So just at the proper time to suit his purposes—about the time the Know Nothing Convention meets here to nominate a candidate against Mr. Clingman—somebody defaces his paper. He raises a great clamor—cries out that Clingman and his friends are persecuting him—comes down here and gets a sympathetic Know Nothing salve applied to him and his paper in the shape of fifteen or twenty new subscribers—goes home on the next day and two days afterwards according to the date of his paper makes a furious assault on me and through me on Mr. Clingman. The object and motives of his attack on me are too palpable. It is only one among the many political tricks which Mr. Hicks will no doubt confess his connection with before the Congressional election is over.

I am entirely innocent of the gross misconduct which Mr. Hicks attempts to fix on me, and his or any other person's assertion or insinuation to the contrary is a wilful falsehood. Mr. Hicks might have satisfied himself of this while here attending the Know Nothing Caucus last week. But he seems more disposed to seek an occasion to mix himself up with the political contest now going on in this District than for the exercise of that charity and forbearance which the Editor of a paper principally devoted to Religion ought to manifest in forming his judgment of the conduct of his fellow men. He ought to remember the scripture injunction—"Judge not that ye be not judged." His unwarrantable attack on me has compelled me to speak plainly of him. For this he has only himself to blame.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, May 19, 1855.

For the News.

Mr. Atkin: I learn that a report is in circulation in Madison county, that my deceased father's heirs would not make a title to the site as laid off by the Commissioners at A. E. Baird's, on French Broad, for locating the Town of Marshall. Please give this article an insertion in your paper, that the error may be corrected. Certainly, sir, if the citizens of Madison desire the Town located at that place, the title shall be secured.

Yours, very truly,
ROBERT B. VANCE.

Asheville, May 21, '55.

☞ We learn from the Pontotoc, Mississippi, Examiner that that region of country has recently been refreshed with copious rains. The Examiner says:

The wheat crop, about which there was so much solicitude, is now regarded as out of danger, and promises to yield a most bountiful supply. The rain fell, also, just in time the rescue the oat crop from a total failure.—It will now be a medium one. Corn and cotton never looked better, nor promised fairer.

Danger of Idleness.—It is no overstatement to say, that, other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has fewer idle moments. The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour.—Occupation is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all the vices. I remember a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his baits to the taste and temperament of his prey; but the idler, he said, pleased him most, because he bit at the naked hook.

An old miser recently died at Lyons, France, leaving to one of his relations 20,000 francs. He was accustomed to get some roots cooked for himself on Sunday, on which he lived for the rest of the week. His room had not been cleaned for ten years. He had a favorite cat, and the way he took of feeding him economically was to grease him over with a piece of lard once a week, and let him lick himself like a hybernating bear.

For the News.

Mr. Editor: I send you an extract from the "Courier des Etat Unis," showing some of the beautiful results of Know Nothingism.

May 12, 1855.

Last Saturday the Know Nothings of Louisville profited by the elections which were to take place that day in the city, to re-enact the bloody scenes that Cincinnati exhibited a short time since. Early in the morning, a great number of individuals of this association united in the neighborhood of the polls, declaring that they would not allow any of their adversaries of foreign or American extraction to approach the polls. The greater part of them were armed with pistols, clubs, (slung-shots) and poignards, and by their furious oaths it was clear that they would not stop short of any violence to accomplish their design.

The groups had hardly been formed, when a German physician appeared at the upper end of Main Street. As soon as the Know Nothings perceived him, they pelted him with stones and began to pursue him. This was but the beginning of things. Once excited, the assailants not being satisfied to await their victims, spread through the principal streets, striking without mercy all whom they met, men, old men, women and children.

It is hard to believe that a band of electors, who pretend to reform the government of their republic, could be guilty of such disgraceful excesses, if the Democrat of Louisville had not reported the facts as witnessed by its Editors.

We extract from that article the following paragraphs:

"An old German seated at his door in Clay Street, saying nothing to any body, was seized by these furious men, dragged to the middle of the street and horribly beaten."

"Mr. Geo. W. Noble had gone to the polls in the first ward, to give his vote. He had hardly left it when an athletic individual asked him for what party he had voted. For the one that I chose, Mr. Noble replied. He had no sooner pronounced these words, than his interrogator leveled him at his feet, and seizing him by the hair dragged him to the sidewalk."

"A crowd of Know Nothings pursued two young Germans, along Market street. On their way, they met an old man of seventy years of age, who frightened at their approach, hastened to open the door of his house to take shelter there. But two or three young men, fell upon him, threw him down, trampled him under foot, and without pity for his gray hairs, his prayers or his tears, fracture his skull, with their slung shots."

"In the mean time their companions had continued the pursuit of two young men, who had taken refuge in the brewery of Mr. Merkel. After having felled him they spread through all the house, breaking the furniture in each room, pulling down the partitions, and in their rage, tearing the curtains and bed clothes. In one apartment of the first story, some had found Mrs. Merkel surrounded by her children half dead with terror, at this they seize their pistols, discharge 4 or 5 shots among this group and only retire after having stretched the lady on the floor and broken one of her shoulders with their fists. While these scenes were passing other Know Nothings were searching the rest of the house, opening all the drawers and possessing themselves of the sums which they contained.—The two young Germans were at last discovered and beaten in such a manner that their lives are despared of. The crowd then left the house after having tried to set fire to it."

"The terrible scenes were renewed many times during the day and the number of victims is estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty. With the exception of two policemen who endeavored to rescue an individual from the hands of his enemies, not a single agent of the city government was seen during the day. The Marshal did not show himself and the whole of the police force, with the Mayor (himself a Know Nothing) kept away. Some persons, who had gone to the deputy Sheriff, to demand his presence at the polls, were met by the reply "that he was a peaceable man and that the people ought to take care of themselves."

A SUBSCRIBER.

On Friday last Willis Hester, of the county of Orange, was executed at Pittsborough, for the crime of negro stealing. His age was 41 years, and his whole career has been one of crime.

Freaks among the Peach Blossoms.—Dr. White, the post master at Union Star, Ky., in a letter to the Louisville Courier, notices a singular fact.

In that section throughout every peach orchard there has been a greater bloom than for many years past, and upon examining the blossoms a singular phenomenon is observable. In some orchards for every blossom examined, there has been found inside the cups from one to as many as seven well-formed peaches, and a large majority of the blossoms have three or four cups in them. This has never been observed in that part of Kentucky before.

Shun the Gaming Table.—John Forsyth lately occupied a prominent position in the State of New York. He posessed a large property which he lost by gambling, and endeavored to redeem by forgery. He recently fled to England, after involving his friends to large amounts of endorsements. Commenting on his infatuation, the Albany Express contains some excellent remarks, from which we extract what follows:

"By a strange preversion of human nature, the gambler's debts are always debts of honor. They cannot be collected by a court of law, and, therefore, the gambler feels himself honorably bound to pay them. We have no doubt Judge Forsyth paid all these debts at the expense of his integrity as a man and his reputation for life! Verily, this is a world of inconsistences. The celebrated Fox is said to have refused the payment of a small and just debt, because he owed a debt of honor and had not money enough to pay them both.—Injustice and forgery, and breach of trust, are all committed under the infatuation of a reckless and gambling honor. The frenzy of the game rises over the mind with the spirit of insanity, binding reason and judgement and conscience to the very wheel of fortune. Let no man think himself safe at a game of hazard; he does not play for money alone; he *hazards* the possession of a sound mind.

Be a friend to thyself, and others will be so too.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 24, 1855.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the people of Rutherford county, at Rutherfordton, on MONDAY of the ensuing Superior Court. Bear it in mind.

The Know Nothing Candidate. What has he Done?

That "old documents are dangerous things" for politicians, is a truth which has often been practically verified in the history of public men in this country, but never more pointedly than we think it will likely be in the case of Mr. Leander B. Carmichael, the Federal Whig Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this District. He is the candidate of a clique who, vanquished in every fair and open fight they have ever fought in this District, now expect to get their men into office by discarding all their former principles, except that fundamental one—the spoils—on which their organization is based, and assembling in secret caucusses to concert their plans for humbugging the people. And to secure the execution of their plans they have bound a number of unsuspecting men by terrible oaths, to do what? To exercise their own unbiased judgments as American freemen in the selection of their public servants? No! But to support whatever nominee this caucus of Federal politicians may see proper to present. These old fogies have attempted heretofore to drive the people into their support. Disappointment and disaster overtook them in their unrighteous efforts. But they have not profited by the rebuke administered.—Changing their name they now defiantly proclaim to the people, that "whereas we, the old federal leaders, chastised you with whips, we Know Nothings, their lineal descendants and legal heirs of their kingdom, will chastise you with scorpions; we will bind you in a manner so imposing and awful that you will be compelled, despite your honest convictions, to submit to our rule." Will the people submit to this? Will they bind themselves to a blind support of any man without first examining freely and fully into his qualifications, his opinions, and his probable conduct as their chosen servant? If they are ready to do this, we have only to say that they have taken the first step towards establishing what a secret oath-bound political society is so well calculated to bring about—a Monarchical Government. But we do not believe even a great majority of those who have connected themselves with the Know Nothing order are willing yet awhile to bow down in abject submission to the will of their self-constituted dictators.

If they will hear us we will show them by his votes for six years in the Legislature, what sort of a man they have sworn to support.

The candidate of the American party voted in the Legislature of 1852 against that great American principle of Free Suffrage. His intolerance and proscription it seems, then, extended beyond Roman Catholics and Foreigners. He was not only unwilling that they should hold office, but he voted against allowing any native born Protestant who did not own fifty acres of land to vote for the Senate. Is this an American principle?

Again, when during the same Legislature partisan feeling had almost resulted in a dissolution of the State Government—when a factious opposition to everything like law and order seemed about to triumph, and threatened to break up the Legislature in uproar, tumult and confusion, by adjourning that body without laying off the State into Senatorial Districts, where was this American candidate, Mr. Carmichael, found? He was prominent among that inmortal sixteen who refused to extend the time for the adjournment of the Legislature for a day, without which the government would have been at an end, and confusion and anarchy would have reigned supreme in the good old North State. Was this an American movement? Is this to be the conduct of the Know Nothings when they get into power? Will they revolutionise the Government at every slight suggestion of party advantage? They have defied the constitution and the laws in Massachusetts, by persecuting an upright Judge for giving up a fugitive slave to his Virginia master. The man whom they recently elected Governor of Connecticut has declared himself against allowing Foreigners and Roman Catholics any political privileges—but in favor of allowing negroes to vote.—And we see that here in the South and in this District, their champion boldly unfurled the banner of revolution, discord and civil strife, in the Legislature of 1852.

Again, Mr. Carmichael is responsible as far as his vote goes, for changing this Congressional District—by adding Wilkes and Watauga to it and cutting off Cleaveland. The old Federal leaders found that none of them could beat Mr. Clingman, so they changed the District, brought in Wilkes, and imported a candidate to defeat a man they were afraid of themselves.

Again, Mr. Carmichael is so much of an American in principle and feeling that he thinks the people of North Carolina ought to pay for the *ice* he consumes while engaged in the *arduous* duties of legislator! So according to the Journal (page 26) Mr. Carmichael votes that the Door Keeper of the House of Commons furnish the members ice while deemed necessary. Ice indeed! What right had they to put their hands into the pockets of the people to pay for their ice?—They would have been as much justified in ordering the Door Keeper to furnish them with a good supply of wines and brandy.—Why didn't they ask the State, in addition to their pay of three dollars a day, to pay for their board and washing! But these legislators are a thirsty set, and it would seem rather warm too. So on the 8th of October they vote to have themselves supplied with ice, at the expense of the people, and keep it up until sometime in November. It seems to us that at that season of the year they might have quenched their burning thirst with common water. At all events, if they could not do without ice, they ought to have paid for it themselves.

We stop here for the present, with a promise, however, that we will renew the subject in our next, and show up this so-called American candidate, as nothing more nor less than the representative of a defunct old political clique, who are trying to get control of this District.

☞ We take the liberty of making the following extract from a private business letter, received on Monday last. We hope the writer will pardon the liberty. It will be seen that it contains cheering news from East of the Ridge. The letter is dated, McDowell county, May 19:—

But while I am writing, I will take time to tell you that "Samuel" is finding Jordan a hard road to travel over this way. I was at the Courts of McDowell and Caldwell, where I heard Mr. Clingman expose the corrupt schemes and tendencies of the Order in a masterly manner. You have already heard from McDowell. But at Caldwell there seemed more than usual anxiety to hear Mr. Clingman. On Tuesday, he addressed the largest audience I have ever seen in the Court room, in fact it was a perfect jam; many stood on the stair ways, and many had to leave, not being able to gain admittance. I thought Mr. Clingman even surpassed himself, and was listened to with almost breathless silence for about two hours. His speech took exceedingly well with the masses.

In what intercourse I have had with the people of Caldwell recently, I am led to believe the Order has made but poor progress, and think it is doomed to die soon. None of the Order of Know Nothings in that county, *if, in fact, there are any of the initiated* at all, would acknowledge it as far as I was able to learn. A few it is true, speak somewhat favorable to the Order, merely becauseit is understood that their avowed object is to beat Clingman. No doubt there would be much rejoicing at head quarters if the masses could be duped and led into the support of their plans. I honestly believe that many of those who are making great efforts to induce the unsuspecting to join and assist them in putting down Mr. Clingman, are afraid to join themselves knowing, how soon the whole scheme will come to the ground. But practicing with the easily persuaded like the Monkey did with the Cat's paw, is *too bad.*—It is a noted fact that nearly or quite all those who are making the loudest blow about Uncle Sam, are Mr. Clingman's bitterest opponents. They do not possess half the strength they pretend, but by boasting and swaggering they hope to convince the public generally, that they are much stronger than they really are, and cause the impression on the minds of the unsuspecting and fickle that if they wish to be on the popular side they must join the Know Nothings, &c.

The friends of Mr. Clingman West of the mountains need not fear losses on this side. The game has ever been in contests in this District to make the people on each side of the Blue Ridge believe that Clingman would be overwhelmed on the opposite side, but the scheme has signally failed and will fail more signally I believe now than ever.

☞ An effort has been made to create the impression that nearly all the Methodist Ministers in this section belong to the order of K. Nothings. Such is not the fact. We know of seven Methodist preachers in this county who regard the organization as morally and politically wrong. So if some ministers being for it, is an argument in its favor, a large number being against it, is an equally strong one on the other side.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The following gentlemen were on Friday last elected Commissioners of this Town for the ensuing year—James W. Patton, Montraville Patton, B. J. Smith, N. W. Woodfin, and Wm. D. Rankin.

☞ What about that new Methodist Church? It is hoped the Building Committee will soon be ready to report progress.—The old one is becoming *very old*, indeed.—Stir about, gentlemen.

☞ The Locusts are now visiting us again. Upon their wings the letters N W are said to be distinctly visible. Guess it means No Whiggery.

"The American Party, the Pro-Slavery Party!"

Knowing the just odium which the action of their Northern allies is bringing upon their Order, the Southern Know Nothings are setting up the pretension, that "the 'American Party' is the Pro-Slavery Party!"

Considering the *clean sweep* which their Northern triumphs have, so far, made, of every supporter of the Fugitive Slave Law, and every other Southern right, the assertion of this claim would seem to show a degree of "modest assurance," worthy of all admiration. Yet this last, most novel, and most impudent dodge, is now actually attempted, by their Southern Organs. We wish, taking their own showing, to examine a little into the foundation of this most extraordinary claim.

Of all the K. N. manifestoes we have seen on the subject, an article from the (Va.) Penny Post, now circulating in the Southern Know Nothing papers, contains the most elaborate and cunningly devised array of facts (?) and figures in defence of this pretension, and as such, we recapitulate, in substance, its material "points," as containing the full Southern K. N. "stock in trade" in support of their pretended pro-slavery position.

It appears from this article, that various leading abolitionists are opposed to the Order; that it has been denounced by *one* abolition meeting (in Washington county, Pa.,) and *two* abolition papers; that a Free Soil "National Convention," "which met in Pittsburg in 1852," passed a resolution welcoming "immigrants from the old world," and condemning "every attempt to abridge their privileges of becoming citizens and owners of the soil;" that a freesoil *Whig* meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., has expressed similar sentiments; that a K. N. mass meeting in New York denounced abolitionists; that K. N. "Council No. 12," in New York, passed a resolution recommending the faithful performance by the General Government, and by every State, and by every public functionary of each, of all duties enjoined on either, by the constitution of the United States; (which Southern K. N's claim as a *squinting* towards the support of the Fugitive Slave Law! the late impeachment of Judge Loring shows the interpretation of Northern Know Nothings;) and finally urging the argument that immigrants are generally anti-slavery in opinion, and their influence goes to swell the free soil vote of the North. All this, it is insisted, shows the K. Nothing party to be *the* pro-slavery party!

If this assertion were true, we confess to that degree of Southern Rights feeling that might induce us, much as we abhor an oath-bound secret political society, in this land of freedom of speech, to consider whether we could not overcome our well settled convictions of its dangerous character, and swallow it down—or, at least, to keep hands off. We do not like proscription, but to crush out abolitionism, we will not say how far we might be tempted to proscribe; we usually like to avow our creed, and are not used to swear obedience to the decrees of any political clique, secret or otherwise; but in such a cause suppose we say—no! we flinch *there!*—we are a white man, and could not agree to swear away our vote;—but all that we could do, we might do in favor of a party which could truly claim to be "the pro-slavery party."

We say, *if this were the fact.* To show Southern men how Know Nothingism really does stand on this question, let the following facts be submitted to a candid world.

1. The platforms of all the Know Nothing Conventions yet held, which do not take direct abolition ground, "ignore" the Fugitive law, the Nebraska act, the equal rights of the South in the Territories, and all kindred questions involving the rights of the South! And this, not only in the Northern States; even in Virginia, the Know Nothing State Convention which nominated Mr. Flournoy for Governor, preserves in its published platform a dead silence on these all important questions! Why is this? Because it is written, (and so proclaimed by the Know Nothing oracle, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts,) "that the day any party, be it Whig, Democrat, or American, raises a finger to arrest the anti-slavery movement, or proscribe anti-slavery men, it shall surely begin to die!" The most that Northern Know Nothings can be brought to, is to "ignore" these questions, and leave them to vote according to their freesoil propensities. The Southern wing know, that did they attempt to make them a part of their platform, as do the Democrats in their Baltimore Platform, they will be read out of the ranks, "and shall surely begin to die."—*This* is the reason why.

2. All the K. N. victories in the North have elected pure, rabid abolitionists to all offices. There is no record of *one* Fugitive Slave law, or Nebraska man, elected by them in all the North!

3. Their main *religious* allies, the Northern clergy, have, as a body, shown themselves the most venomous abolitionists, preach abolitionism, denounce the Fugitive law from the pulpit; three thousand of them signed the petition against the Nebraska act, and it is a remarkable fact, that the only Northern clergy not one of whom ever signed a freesoil petition, or so far as appears, joined in the freesoil clamor, are the *Catholics*, whom they proscribe.

4. In all the history of the abolition agitation, we find no foreign-born citizens among its prominent advocates—all are Yankees,

pure Jonathans,—or free negroes; nor is it the foreign-born population who keep up the excitement. On the contrary, a standing charge of the Whigs against them has been that an immense majority of them vote the Democratic ticket;—as such they have been helping to elect that Northern Democratic majority whose aid has given us every measure, by means of which the South has been able to maintain her rights in Congress.—They have voted for Fugitive law, Compromise, and Nebraska men, and have thus shown themselves the most conservative portion of the Northern people.

5. It is true the greatest foreign-born population is in the North, increasing the weight of the Northern States. But even if they were disfranchised, those States would still be entitled to count their numbers in the election of Congressmen, &c. This could not be prevented, except by changing the constitution. No sane man believes that those States will ever agree to any change by which they would be shorn of one atom of their strength. Nothing short of direct exclusion (which the K. N's do not propose) will ever stop immigration—social and political oppression will always drive foreigners to our country, and when they are here, experience shows, it is better far for the South that they should vote for themselves, than that their freesoil neighbors should vote for them.

6. The object, intention, and direct operation of the Know Nothing organization is to destroy the Democratic party—the only National and conservative party in the land—the party among whose Northern members the South has found a host of powerful and firm friends in all the late contests for her rights, when we had friends among no other organization in the non-slaveholding States. The operation of Know Nothingism has been, in every Northern election where they have succeeded, to utterly *root out* all those champions of our rights, and substitute in their places the vilest abolitionists.

7. The fairest exemplification of Know Nothingism is to be looked for where they have met with most success and attained most complete sway. In the present Legislature of Massachusetts they have begun a system which nullifies the Fugitive Slave law, by dismissing from office any State officer who dares to execute it. In the debate which resulted in the dismissal of Judge Loring, for the rendition of the negro Burns, every speaker, whether for or against dismissal, professed himself an abolitionist, and denounced slavery. In all that assembly of Know Nothings the South had not one friend!

In view of these considerations, we must conclude that the Know Nothing is not *the* "pro-slavery party"—*quite!* These facts speak more intelligibly to Southern men than any trumped up account of a few Northern meetings, and the sayings of a few scattered freesoilers, in which the vast multitude of doings and meetings held under K. N. auspices, are not mentioned. The fact is, and cannot be disguised, that there is but *one* National pro-slavery party in these United States—the party which does *not* "ignore" the Fugitive Law, the Compromise, and the Nebraska act, but inscribes them on all its banners, NORTH AND SOUTH, and figlts under them manfully and openly—the Democratic party. When that falls, there is no pro-slavery party in the country. The Know Nothings boast that they have it hard pressed. Which side will Southern men take? WILL THEY HELP TO DESTROY IT?

TERRIBLE MANIFESTO FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young, Governor, High Priest, Protecting Patriarch and Grand Turk of the Latter Day Saints at the Great Salt Lake, has issued a terrible manifesto, being a defence of the Mormons, their politics, religion, and rights of all kinds, including the ancient oriental and royal institution of polygamy. The document is a clincher. Louis Napoleon's vindication of the campaign in the Crimea is a fool to it. He is a man of mark, that same Brigham Young. With his forty wives and six omnibus loads of children, he aspires to the wisdom of Solomon; with his sharp and caustic criticism upon the politics of the day, he eclipses Henry A. Wise; with his keen, pungent, plain spoken denunciation of hypocritical professors of religion, he excells Henry Ward Beecher; and his denunciations against sinners, great and small, living and dead, are given with the unction of an anointed prophet.

His political programme is very clearly laid down. He is for the constitution, the Union, and the patriarchal rights of the saints at all hazards. He agrees with Gen. Cass in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and insists that the people of Utah have as much right to it as the squatters of Kansas. Upon this point he is jealous, vigilant, and bold and courageous as a game cock among a flock of favorite hens in a barn yard. On the negro question he is sound as a roach. He says that the children of Ham are doomed to servitude by Divine command, and that they are bound to fulfil this decree. In a religious view of the subject we cannot, of course, presume to judge whether the Patriarch is right or wrong in declaring that the bad conduct of some masters often sends both slave and master to hell. If such be the case we are sorry for it; and we are also sorry to be assured by the Governor that he knows the report to be true that General Taylor has gone to hell. There is something satanic in this assertion, and we can't believe it. In what way good old Zachary Taylor could have afflicted the saints, so as to deserve this awful roasting, we should really like to know.

Upon another point we are inclined to suspect that the Mormon patriarch is more than half right, and it is where he says that it is "the sanctimonious hypocrisy of bitter old sectarians that is stirring up the devil all the time." Upon another point he throws out a very useful suggestion to the administration, as to the sort of government officers that ought to be sent to Utah. It is very evident that Governor Young objects to young bachelors, as chaps that are likely to get into trouble in Utah. The saints in most cases have a plurality of wives, ranging from five to forty, and even to seventy, as some reports have it; but outsiders are not to infer from this that they have any to spare. Father Young is particularly solicitous upon this point, in order to avoid all misunderstanding for the future, and we admonish President Pierce to remember it in the selection of officers for the Territory of Utah.

STILL ANOTHER.—The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, the most brilliant member of the Whig party at the South, has come out against the Secret Conspiracy, in an address of remarkable eloquence and power.—Mr. Stephens is distinguished for an ardent attachment to the Union, and a true devotion to the rights of the South. He has the sagacity to discern and the courage to denounce the anti-slavery aim and tendency of the Know Nothing Order.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

A QUEER AMBITION.—We read and hear every day of some man who has been so remarkably successful as to *die* worth a million, and so on. We don't see the beauty of the thing. We don't think it makes much difference to a dying man whether he is worth a million or not. We should like to *live* worth considerable, and enjoy it. What's the use of *dying* worth a million?—*Wilmington Journal.*

Two Hours' Truce at Sebastopol.

The day after the bloody combat of the 22d and 23d two hours' truce was agreed upon for the burial of the dead. The news, says a letter, spread quickly through the camps, the races which the Chasseurs d'Afrique had gotten up in fine style, were suspended, and there was a general rush to the now neutral ground, on which a few hours before the battle had raged so fiercely. The day was beautifully bright and warm. White flags waved gently in the faint spring breeze above the batteries, and from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not a soul had been visible in front of the lines an instant before the emblems of peace were run up to the flagstaffs. The instant the flags were hoisted, friend and foe swarmed out of the embrasures. The riflemen of the allies and of the enemy rose from their lairs in the rifle pits, and sauntered toward each other to behold their grim handiwork. The whole of the space between the Russian lines and the siege works was filled with groups of unarmed soldiery.

The sight was strange beyond description. French, English, Russian officers were walking about saluting each other courteously as they passed, and occasionally entering into conversation, and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar-lights, was going on in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plain and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, the invariable long gray coat over their uniforms. The French officers were all *en grande tenue*, and offered a striking contrast to the British, who wore uncouth head-dresses, cat-skin coats, and nondescript paletots.

While the men were engaged in placing the dead bodies upon litters and carrying them away, a lively conversation sprang up among the officers, in which the Russians indulged in a little badinage. One asked when the allies were "coming in to take the place;" another, "when they thought of going away."—Some congratulated the allies upon the excellent opportunity they had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions was not, in their opinion, very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially in English how many men were sent into the trenches? "Begorra, only 7,000 a night, a wake covering party of 10,000," was the ready reply. The officer laughed and turned away. At one time a Russian with a litter stopped by a dead body, and put it into the litter. He looked round for a comrade to help him. A Zouave at once advanced with much grace and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders; but the joke was not long lived, as a Russian brusquely came up and helped to carry off his dead comrade.

The Allies seemed to have improved the "excellent opportunity" to see the town. They reported large bodies of soldiery in the streets, assembled at the corners and in the public places. They thought them ordered out to make a show. The Russians denied that Prince Menschikoff was dead, but they admitted that Admiral Istumin was killed.—He was one of the principal officers engaged in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and the Czar had rewarded him by giving him an order of St. George of higher distinction than that worn by Prince Menschikoff, and of a class which is generally accorded only to successful generals who have conducted an army and closed a triumphant campaign. A distinguished looking man, Prince Hariauoki complained that he was likely to be deprived of his cruise in his pleasure yacht this year by the war.

The armistice was over about 3 o'clock. Scarcely had the white flag disappeared behind the parapet of the Memelon before a round shot from the sailors' battery went slap through one of the embrasures of the Russian work, and dashed up a great pillar of earth inside. The Russians at once replied, and the noise of cannon soon re-echoed through the ravines.

WHISKERS.—The editress of the Lancaster Literary Gazette says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle tow, as allow a man with whiskers on to kiss her.

We don't believe a word of it! The objections which some ladies pretend to have to whiskers all arise from envy. They don't have any. They would if they could, but the fact is, the continual motion of the lower jaw is fatal to their growth. The ladies—God bless them—adopt our fashion as fast as they can. Look at the depredations the dear creatures have committed on our wardrobe during the last few years. They have appropriated our shirt bosoms, gold studs and all. They have encircled their soft, bewitching neck in our standing collars and cravats—driving us men to flatties and turn downs. Their innocent little hearts have been palpitating in the inside of our waistcoats, instead of thumping against the outside, as naturally intended.

They have thrust their pretty feet and ankles through our unmentionables—unwhisperables—unthinkaboutables—in short, as Micawber would say, breeches. And they are skipping along the streets in our high-heeled boots. Do you hear, gentlemen? we say boots!

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—It is stated that private letters received in New York by the Atlantic from good authority speak encouragingly of the prospects of the next harvest.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, by Rev. E. J. Maynardie, Mr. Wm. T. Austin, of Lenoir, Caldwell county, to Miss Sarah E. Fallwood, of McDowell.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, at 3 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. W. Addison, late of Charleston, aged about 23 years. The deceased was much esteemed by his acquaintances, and though comparatively a stranger, received every attention and kindness which his situation required.

G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S

Great Combined

GYMNASIUM

And Zoological Arena,

WILL PERFORM AT Cedar Creek, Tenn., May 30th. Warm Springs, May 31st.—Baird's Store, June 1st. And Asheville, Saturday June 2nd.

This establishment has been thoroughly refitted, at an immense expense to the Proprietors, since their last travelling tour. They have procured a new and extensive addition of ANIMALS, young, freshly caged, and possessing all the characteristics and habits of their native state.

Equestrian Director, Mr. W. B. CARROLL.
Master of the Ring, Dr. WOOLSTON.
Clowns, H. HOUGH & J. W. WARD.

Amongst the most conspicuous features of this Superb Exhibition, are the following: A new and magnificently dressed entree entitled the

"The Crusaders,"

Led by Mr. W. B. Carroll and Mad. Corroll. The celebrated Equestrian

LA PETITE MARIA, ONLY 8 YEARS OLD,

Will appear in her Grand Principal Act entitled "NYMPH OF THE FLOATING VEIL."

MR. J. W. WARD will appear on the Flying Cords, acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Grand Principal Act by Madame CARROLL, in which this accomplished artiste has won a reputation second to none.

LA PETITE MARIA will also enter the den with a full grown Hunting Leopard, verifying the Prophecy that the "lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."

Mr. W. B. CARROLL, in his great Two and Four Horse Act, carrying Mlle Carroll in various thrilling scenes.

With Dr. WOOLSTON, as Master of Ring, and HOUGH and WARD, as Clowns, the audience will be entertained with plenty of rich sayings without vulgarity.

The performances will be accompanied by the American Brass Band, led by HENRY STENBACKER, late of the Orchestra at the Academy of Music, New York.

☞Admission to the entire double exhibition 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

Performance to commence at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Doors open half an hour previously.

E. SMITH, Agent.

Asheville, May 24, 1855.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

Proposals, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving
Brushes, shaving
Brushes, scrubbing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes
Buttons, navy vest
Buttons, navy medium
Buttons, navy coat
Buttons, dead-eye
Combs, coarse
Combs, fine
Grass for hats
Jack-knives
Razors, in single case
Razor straps, Orway's
Scissors
Spoons
Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in 1-4–lb. cakes, pure
Cotton, spools of No. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by8 to 1-8 inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width, 1 1-2 inch; texture, 14 by 21 to 1 8 inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length 1-2 inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to 1-5 inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1-3 inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-16 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87–100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval services for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

THE ATTENTION OF BIDDERS IS CALLED TO THE SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES REQUIRED, AS, IN THE INSPECTION BEFORE RECEPTION, A JUST BUT RIGID COMPARISON WILL BE MADE BETWEEN THE ARTICLES OFFERED AND THE SAMPLES AND CONTRACT, RECEIVING NONE THAT FALL BELOW THEM; AND THEIR ATTENTION IS ALSO PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE ANNEXED JOINT RESOLUTION, IN ADDITION TO THE ACT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranted and the amount for which he may contract for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854.
May 24, 1855. 300—4w.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. J. M. BLAIR.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, April 27th, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't Ex officio of Literary Board.

COUNTIES	Federal Population.	Distributive share.
Alamance,	10,166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,536	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,846	700 32
Camden,	5,164	620 68
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,380	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 34
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1429 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2544 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watuga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

Raleigh, May 17, 1855. 299—3w.

NOTICE.

There will be an election held at the Court House in this place on Friday the **18th** instant, for Town Commissioners for the present year.

T. A. BREVARD, Sh'ff.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. 1

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Fayette, by Middleton's, and Hawkins, to Moscow.

From Fayette, by Beaver Dall, Asbury, Millport, Providence, Yorkville, and Spring Grove, to Pickensville.

From Fayette c. h., by Big Pond, Mud creek, and Olinda, to Columbus, (Mississippi.)

From Gainesville, by Sumpterville, to Livingston.

From Geneva, by Cerro Gordo, Fla., Home Springs, and Ponce de Leon, to Uchee Anna.

From Girard to Oswechee, in Russell county.

From Glennville, by Jernigan, to Florence, (Ga.)

From Gasport, by Suggsville, Grove Hill, Choctaw Corner, Clay Hill, and Shiloh, to Linden.

From Goldville, by Youngsville, and Lee's Ridge, to Delta, in Randolph county.

From Greensboro, by Macon, Demopolis, Belmont, and Bluffport, to Livingston.

From Greensboro, by Hollow Square, Eutaw, Clinton, Pleasant Ridge, Hope, and Pickensville, to Columbus, Miss.

From Greenville, by the Cross Roads, Guy, Bashdich's Bridge, Goshen Hill precinct, and Fish Trap Bride, on Conecuh, to Troy.

From Greenville, by Munningham Barge's and Allenton, to Camden.

From Greenville, by Friendship, Butlerville, Salseda, Millville New Providence, Hallsville, and Gainer's Store to Troy.

From Gunter's Landing, by Fall River, Sand Mountain, Blue Pond, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Missionary Station, Ga., and Coosa, to Rome.

From Gunter's Landing, by Warrenton, Red Hill, and Big Sping, to Brooksville.

From Gunter's Landing, by Claysville, Henryville, Zachary, Dodsonville, Park's Store, Bellefonte, Stevenson's, Bolivar, Rocky Spring, and Battle Creek, Tenn., to Jasper.

From Gunter's Landing, by Meltonville, and William's Store, to Langston.

From Gunter's Landing, by Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Brooksville, to Blountsville.

From Haynesville, by Sunny Side, and Mount Willing, to Bragg's.

From Huntsville, by Shoulford, Athens, Lucky Hit, Rogersville, Ingram's Cross Roads, Centre Star, Masonville, Florence, and South Florence, to Tuscumbia.

From Huntsville to Whitesburg.

From Huntsville, by Flint River, New Market, Branchville, Tenn., Salem, and Winchester, to Deckerd.

From Huntsville, by Maysville, Trenton, Larkinsville, Redman, Woodville, Liberty, and Sauta, to Bellefonte.

From Huntsville, by Haden's Berkley, New Hope, Cottonville, and Claysville, to Gunter's Landing.

From Jacksonville, by Griffin's creek, Ladiga, Spring Garden, Pleasant Gap, State Line, Ga., and Cave Spring, to Rome.

From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, Oakfusky, and Rockdale, to Woodowee.

From Jacksonville, by Mt. Polk, Cave creek, Gadsden, Bennettsville, Aurountain Stand, and Mount High, to Gunter's, Gunter's Landing.

From Jacksonville, by Shoal Creek, Fair Play, Kemp's creek, Wehoga, Corn Grove, Boiling Springs, Oxford, and Loydville, to Jacksonville.

From Jacksonville, by Narrow Valley, Palestine, Esom Hill, Ga., Pumpkinhill, and Yellow Stone, to Van Wert.

From Jasper, by Chilton's Mills, Gap, Sapp's Cross Roads, and Blount's Springs, to Blountsville.

From Jasper, by Holly Grove, and Eldridge, to Pikeville.

From Jasper, by Chilton's Mills and Mexico, to Springville.

From Jonesboro to Waldrop's Mill, in Jefferson county.

From Jonesboro, by Carroll, to York.

From Jonesville, by Gunter's Landing, Whitesburg, Triana, Moorosville, and Monroe, to Decatur.

From Lebanon, by Strait creek, Pierceville, Worth, and Langston, to Dodsonville.

From Leighton, by Mount Hope, to Kinlock.

From Liberty Hill, by McKinley, to Dayton.

From Linden, to Jefferson.

From Linden, by Laurel Hill, Shiloh, Clay Hill, Air Mount, and Grove Hill, to Suggsville.

From Livingston to Brewersville.

From Livingston, by Jones' Bluff and Roliga, to Eutaw.

From Livingston, by Hobbie, Intercourse, Gaston, Williams's Cross Roads, Mount Sterling, Butler, and Barrytown, to Old Washington.

From Livingston, by Brewersville, Berlin, and Jefferson, to Linden.

From Louina, by Almond, Wosobulga, and Mellon Valley, to Court Hill.

From Louisville to Scrogginsville.

From Louisville, by the Free Bridge, to Skippensville.

From Manck, by Lownsboro, to Haynesville.

From Marion, by Uniontown, and Dayton, to Linden.

From Marion, by Radfordsville, Perryville, Chesnut Hill, Calhoun, Milton, Independence, and Kingston, to Prattville.

From Marrion, by Brush Creek and Jericho, to Centreville.

From Millville, by Skatn's Store, and Rayne's Bridge, to Andalusia.

From Mobile, by Clark's Stand, Windham's Stand, Old Washington c. h., Barryton, Mount Sterling, and Gaston, to Livingston.

From Mobile, by St. Stephens, Coffeeville and Bladon Springs, to Demopolis.

From Mobile to Citronelle.

From Mobile to Holly Wood, in Balwin county.

From Mobile to Bayou Le Batre.

From Mobile to Pascagoula, (Miss.)

From Mobile to Point Clair, in Baldwin county.

From Monticello, by Pea River, Barnes's Cross Roads, Woodshop, and Daleville, to Geneva.

From Montevallo, by Shelby Springs, Columbiana, Wilsonville, Harpersville, Kimulga, and Mardisville, to Taladega.

From Monroe, by Somerville, Grandy Cove, Stout's, Sapp's Cross Roads, Blount's Springs, and Warrior River to Elyton.

From Montgomery, by Washington, Vernon, Antaugaville, and Mulberry, to Barnsville.

From Montgomery to Prattsville.

From Montgomery, by Steep creek, Dead Fall, Butler Springs, Burnt Corn, Stockton, and Blakely, to Mobile.

From Montgomery, by Sharpsville, Oakley, Rainer, Strata, Argus, Oak Grove, and Olustee creek, to Troy.

From Montgomery, by Pintlala, Hickory Grove, Sandy Ridge, and Kirkville, to Greenville.

From Montgomery, by Mount Meigs, Cubehatchee, Cross Keys, and Lockland, to Tuskegee.

From Montgomery, by Cotoma Pine Level, China Grove, and Fryer's Bridge, to Monticello.

From Montgomery, by Manack, Benton, Selma, Hamburg, and Marrion, to Greensboro.

From Montgomery, by Washington, Tallawassee, Vernon, Benton, Selma, Cahaba, Bragg's, Elm Bluff, Bridgeport, Prairie Bluff, Clifton, Lower Peach Tree, Bell's Landing, Claiborn, Gainestown, to Mobile.

From Montgomery, by Wetumpka, Webster, Rockford, Hanover, Mount Olive, Sylacauge, Wewokaville, Mardisville, Winterboro, Taladega, Kelly's Springs, Fife, Blue Eye, Alexandria, Jacksonville, Goshen, Coloma Centre, Blue Pond, Van Buren, and Short creek, to Gunter's Landing.

From Montgomery, by Uphaupee, Natasulga, Loachapoka, Auburn, Opelika, Rough and Ready, and Cusseta, to West Point, (Ga.)

From Morvin, by Choctaw Corner, and Air mount, to Pine Hill.

From Moulton, by Mount Hope and Avoca, to Leighton.

From Moulton to Houston.

From Mount Pleasant, by Gainestown, to Suggsville.

From Mount Jefferson, by Oak Bowery, County Line, Dadesville, and Fish Pond, to Youngsville.

From Namafalia, by Tompkinsville, William's Cross Roads, Barbour, Roserville, Alamutcha, Miss., and Why Not, to Marion.

From Namafalia, by Butler, Pushmahata, Hurricane creek, Miss., Energy, and Quitman, to Paulding.

From New Lexington, by Davis creek, Fayette, and Pikeville, to Toll Gate.

From Newton, by Beaver creek and Big creek, to Campbelltown, (Fla.)

From Newton, by High Bluff, on the Chattahoochee River, to Geneva.

From Opelika, by La Fayette, Milltown, Louina, Wedowee, Rockdale, and Oakfuskee, to Jacksonville.

From Oakfuskee, by Powder Mills and Mad Indian, to Lower Fish Head, in Taladega county.

From Oxford, by Corn Grove, Tallapoosa, Arbacoochee, and Eastville, to Newman, Ga.

From Oxford, by Chulafinne, Oakfusky, Arbacoochee, Winston, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Carrolton.

From Pikeville, by Moscow, Military Springs, Buttahatchy, Miss., and Caledonia, to Columbus.

From Pikeville, by Bexar and Toll Gate, to Pikeville.

From Point Smith to Buzzard Roost.

From Point Smith, by Eastport, Miss., to Jacinto.

From Fort Gibson, along the South bank of the Tennessee River, to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

From Prairie Bluff, by Clifton Pine Hill, Bethel, Lower Peach Tree, St. Paul, Grove Hill, and Clarksville, to Coffeeville.

From Prairie Bluff, by Pine Hill, Bethel, Lower Peach Tree, St. Paul, Grove Hill, Clarksville, Coffeeville, and Warrior Bridge, to Old Washington c. h.

From Reform, by Carrolton, to Pickensville.

From Rockdale, by Molino Winston, and Bowdon, Ga., to Carrolton.

From Rome, Ga., by Cave Spring, Pleasant Gap, Ala., Spring Garden, Ladiga, Cross Plains, Jacksonville, Greensport, Ashville, Mount Niles, St. Clair Springs, Springville, Truss, and Shady Grove, to Elyton.

From Rogersville to Courtland.

From Rogersville to Pulaski, Ten.

From Rogersville to Gilbertsboro.

From Russelville, by Frankfort and Rock creek, to Buzzard's Roost.

From Russelville, by Blue Lick, Pleasant Site, and Walnut Peak, Miss., to Cartersville.

From Selma, by Woodlawn and Plantersville, to Maplesville.

From Selma to Summerfield.

From Selma, by Cahaba, Pleasant Hill, Farmersville, Bragg's, and Manningham, to Greenville.

From Selma, by Burnsville, Plantersville, and Randolph, to Montevallo.

From Society Hill, by Odum creek, to Auburn.

From Summerville, by Blue Spring and Apple Grove, to Oleander.

From Somerville, by Cedar Plains, Danville, Oakville, Moulton, Landersville, Mount Hope, and Newburgh, to Russelville.

From Somerville, by Blue Spring and Apple Grove, to Oleander.

From Somerville to Decatur.

From Sparta to Milton Fla.

From Somerville, by Grandy Cove, Wolfe creek, Stout's, and Warner River, to Elyton.

From Springville, by Taylor's, to Village Springs.

From Stevenson, by Valley Head, to Alpine, Ga.

From Suggsville, by Grove Hill, Choctaw Corner, Clay Hill, Shiloh, and Spencerville, to Linden.

From Taladega, by Conchardee, and Kingsville, to Cropwell.

From Taladega, by Maria Forge, Chandler's Springs, Coleta, Goldville, Hatcher's, Hillabee, Tohopeka, Bluff Springs, Dadeville, and De Soto, to Loachapoka Depot, (on the West Point Railroad.)

From Talladega, by Chinnibee, Bowdon, and Court Hill, to Wedowee.

From Taladega, Maria Forge, Coleta, Hatcher's, Hillabee, and Brownsville, to Socopatoy.

From Trenton, by Princeton, and Larkin's Fork, to Salem.

From Troy, by Orion, to Pine Level,

From Troy, by White Water, Scroggin's Mills, and Haw Ridge, to Daleville.

From Troy, by Fryer's Bridge, Farrionville, and Edgefield, to Chunenuggee.

From Troy, by Monticello, and Louisville, to Clayton.

From Troy, by Gainer's Store, Coffee Corner, and Greenland, to Andalusia.

From Troy, by Milo, Bugbeeville, Indigo Head, Elba, and Old Town, to Geneva.

From Tusdegee, by Warrior Stand, to Enon.

From Tuskegee, by Warrior Stand, to Hernando.

From Tuskegee to Chehaw.

From Tuskegee, by Cotton Valley, Chunenuggee, Ridgely, Union Springs, Aberfoil, Arbovite, Perote, Indian creek, Midway, Mount Andrew, Clayton, and Mount Serene, to Eufaula.

From Tuscaloosa, by Foster's Buck creek, Knoxville, Springfield, and Eutaw, to Clinton.

From Tuscaloosa, by Romulus, Jena, Pleasant Grove, Benevola, Cochran's Mills, and Hope, to Vienna.

From Tuscaloosa to Hardy Clement's Mills.

From Tuscaloosa, by Northport, Sipsey Turnpike, Gordo, Reform, Butioch, and Carlyle, to Columbus, Miss.

From Tuscaloosa, by Oregonia and York, to Jasper.

From Tuscaloosa, by Carthage Havana, and Harrison, to Greensboro.

From Tuscaloosa, by Northport, and Moore's Bridge, to Newtonville.

From Tuscaloosa, by Jone's Hill, Blocker's, and Caudle's Shop, to Centreville.

From Tuscaloosa, by Trion, McMath's, and Jonesboro, to Elyton.

From Tuscumbia, by the court house, to Detroit, in Marion county.

From Tuscumbia, by Russelville, Toll Gate, Detroit, Splung, Miss., Athen's Aberdeen, and Barton, to Columbus.

From Tuscumbia, by Newport, to Chickasaw.

From Tuscumbia, by Buzzard's Roost, Cripple Deer, Miss., Cartersville, Jacinto, Renzi, and Tipoli, to Ripley.

From Uniontown, by McKinley, and Creagh's Mills, to Prairie Bluff.

From Van Buren, by Lebanon, Portersville, North Bend, Rawlingsville, Valley Head, Annawaika, Rising Fawn, Ga., Trenton, and Safula Farm, to Wauhatchee.

From Village Springs, by Violy, Chepultepec, Murphree's Valley, and Walnut Grove, to Aurora.

From Warsaw to Augusta.

From Wehadkee, by Wedowee, Rockdale, Winston, Eastville, Franklin, Ga., and Newman, to Griffin.

From Wedowee, by Lamar, Eastville, Laurel Hill, Ga., Lodi, and Rutherford, to Newman.

From Wedowee, by Roanoke, Weehadkee, Milltown, and Fredonia, to Chambers court house.

From West Point, by Fredonia, Milltown, and Goldville, to Taladega.

From West Point, Ga., by Fredonia, Ala., Bethlehem, Mount Hickory, and Milltown, to Goldville.

From West Point, Ga., to Chambers, Ala.

From Wetumpka, by Chrystal Springs, Chesnut creek, Wascahatchez, Mullins, and Myra, to Columbiana.

From Wetumpka, by Hartwood, Maplesville, Randolph, Centreville, Scottsville, and Mars, to Trion.

From Wetumpka, by Lynchburg, Equlity, Nixburgh, Soccopatoy, Bradford, Good Water, Brownsville, Pinkneyville, Goldville, Emuckfaw, Louiha, Roanoke, Rock Mills, and State Line, Ga., to Franklin.

From Wetumpka, by Chanahatchee, Wind creek, Dadeville, and Dudleyville, to Chambers.

From Wetumpka, by Wind creek, Dadeville, Dudleyville, Chambers c. h., and Wickliff, to West Point, Ga.

From Whitesburgh, by Lacy's Springs, Oleander, Summit, Blountsville, Little Warrior, Village Springs, Mount Pinson, Oregon, Elyton, Cove, and Woodsboro, to Montevallo.

From Woodville, by Kennemore's, to Zachary.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Aberdeen to Jacinto, via Fulton.

From Aberdeen, by Pikeville, and Buena Vista, to Houston.

From Aberdeen, by Comargo, Harisburg, and Ellistown, to Ripley.

From Aberdeen, by Houston, Greensboro, Kilmichael, Ceralvo, Shonglo, Franklin, and Benton, to Yazzoo City.

From Aberdeen, by Athens, Quincy, Splung, Grubb Springs, and Hamilton, to Aberdeen.

From Augusta to Enon High School.

From Augusta, by Leaf River, McLeod's Cross Roads, and Jackson c. h., to Mobile, Ala.

From Augusta, by Flint creek, Pass Christian, and Mississippi city, to Biloxi.

From Beaver Dam, to Macksville.

From Bellefontaine, by Grenada, to Farmville.

From Bellefontaine to Oxford, by Pittsborough.

From Benela, by Pittsborough, and Hartford, to Sarepta.

From Benela, by Keas Bridge, Big creek, and Jone's Mills, to Coffeeville.

From Benela to Pittsboro.

From Benton, by Lincoln, Brenville, and Satartia, to Claibornville.

From Benton to Yazzoo City.

From Biloxi, by Mississippi city, to Pass Christian.

From Biloxi, by Lynchburg, and Jackson c. h., to Mobile, Ala.

From Bolton's Depot to Raymond.

From Brandon, by Pilahatchee, Densontown, Ludlow, and Balluchtah, to Carthage.

From Brandon, by Westville, Jaynesville, and Dry creek, to Williamsburg.

From Brandon, by Raleigh, and Garlandville, to Quitman.

From Brandon, by Polkville, Trenton, Raleigh, Pineville, and Montrose, to Paulding.

From Brandon, by Greenbush, Hillsboro, county Line, Union, Herbert, Big Oak, De Kalb, Scoober, Gainsville, Ala., and Mount Hebron, to Clinton.

From Brownsville, by Anti-Bank, Clayborneville, and Bienville, to Satartia.

From Bulluctah, by Pensacola, to Philadelphia.

From Burtonton, by Utica, to Edward's Depot.

From Carthage to Union.

From Canton, by Benton, Ebenezer, Lexington, Acona, Chicopeo, Black Hawk, Coila, Carrolton, Beckville, Grenada, Oakachickama, Coffeeville, Water Valley, Spring Dale, Sevier, Oxford, Aberville, Waterford, Holly Springs, Hudsonville, and Lamar, to La Grange, Tenn.

From Canton, by Carthage, and Philadelphia, to DeKalb.

From Canton, by Cartage, Edingburg, Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Summerville, (no office,) and Wahalak, to Gainesville, Ala.

From Carrolton, by Hay's creek, Lodi, Bellefontaine, Little Black, Fame, and Dalton, to Aberdeem.

From Carrollton, by Smith's Mills, Tuscahoma, Charleston, and Robinia, to Panola.

From Carrollton, by Leflore, to Greenwood.

From Carrollton, by Middletown, Shongaloo, Gerenton, Ceralvo, Kilmichall, and Wolf creek, to Greensboro.

From Clinton to Brownsville.

From Citronelle, Ala., by Winchester, Miss., Quitman, Marion, De Kalb, and Macon, to Columbus.

From Chulahoma, by Oak Hill, and Castle Hill, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Coffeeville, by Cuddyhunk, Hartford, Pittsboro, and Cherry Hill, to Houston.

From Coffeeville, by Oak Hall Academy, and Oakland, to Charleston.

From Coffeeville, by Pine Valley, Banner, and Serepta, to Pontotoc.

From Columbia, by Fordsville, Spring Cottage, Riceville, Pentuckey, Habolochitto, Gainesville, Pearlington, and Shieldsboro, to Pass Christian.

From Columbia to Monticello.

From Columbia, by Wilkesburg, and Santee, to Williamsburg.

From Columbia, by Pape's Mills, Red creek, Lardnien's, to Mississippi City.

From Columbus, by Plymouth, Hickory Grove, Starkville, Double Spring, and Pigeon Roost, to Greensboro.

From Columbus, by Prairie Hill, (Local,) and Crawfordsville, to Choctaw Agency.

From Columbus, by Deer Brook, Macon, Parkville, Gholson, De-Kalb, and Black Water, to Daleville.

From Columbus, by Waverly, West Point, Sloam, and Palo Alto, to Hounston.

From Cotton Gin Port, by Boland's, Van Buren, Fulton, Cummingsville, Ozark, Marietta, Hickory Plains, and Burton's, to Jacinto.

From Danville, by Farmington, and Monterey, Tenn., to Hamburg.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge No. 100 A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June, in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS.
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.

May 8, 1855. 6w

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

Joseph Brittain, Adm. of Jas. Garrison, dec'd, vs. Henry Garrison, and others.

Petition for Sale of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State; on motion of Plaintiff's Attorney, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Samuel Garrison, W. R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, WM. S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH, *C. C. C.*

April 12—6t Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Winter Term, 1855.

Mary Garrison, vs. Henry Garrison, and the other heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State; it is, on motion of plaintiff's Attorney, ordered by the Court that they do appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, WILLIAM S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH. *Clk.*

April 12.—t6 Printer's fee $6.

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING* which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order neatly cheaply and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8 1855. tf

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11 1855. tf

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams alpaccas prints, plaids of every hue and color muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages delains, silk tissues, veils, black brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets Victoria lawns, Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers, Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4 1855. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President, Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels, $1-1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞ Special attention is called to cheapness, health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*

I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*

Burnsville, March 22 1855. w8

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts* just received by the people's servants. *SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gnot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton Ga., April ~~19, 1855~~.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohutah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay, may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoemakers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles. Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 185[illegible] and all persons indebted to us are requested to [illegible] the last time, to call and make payment. [illegible] many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.